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10/693,666	10/24/2003	Jason F. Moore	MSFT121742	9618

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BANNER & WITCOFF LTD.,  
ATTORNEYS FOR MICROSOFT  
1001 G STREET, N.W.  
ELEVENTH STREET  
WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4597

EXAMINER

LY, ANH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2162

DATE MAILED: 07/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/693,666

Applicant(s)

MOORE ET AL.

Examiner

Anh Ly

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 October 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/21/04, 4/5/04</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

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### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This Office Action is response to Applicants' communications filed on 10/24/2003.
2. Claims 1-27 are pending in this application.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter:

The claim 1, "A method for managing data in a list" is does not indicate the use of hardware or computer or machine (computer system) to implement the steps as claimed. Since the step of creating a list and adding an item to the list could be implemented manually them via a pen on a paper. Thus this method is not being tangible.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

5. Claims 1-3, 7-8, 10, 11-13, 15-16, 18, 19-21, 23-25 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent No. 6,243,724 issued to Mander et al. (hereinafter Mander).

With respect to claim 1, Mander teaches creating a list having an item type and a relationship type (creating a pile of collection of documents/items from a sample documents by using the internal representation of the documents as the internal representation of the new pile (abstract, fig. 18), in the pile of documents having a list of types of documents (see fig. 4e, col. 11, lines 35-40) and document's relationship based on the property of attribute values such as date, title or author's name, content, stamp,

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data type and keyword of the document: see figs 4e & 4i, items 190 & 130 respectively, col. 11, lines 33-53 and col. 20, lines 56-67; also see col. 7, lines 1-15); and

adding an item to the list by generating an entry in the list in accordance with the relationship type, the entry representing an association between an item and the item type (figs. 6, 7, 8 and 17, the operation of adding a document/item to the pile based on the document's criteria or category or properties: col. 29, lines 15-20; also col. 14, lines 18-25. lines 53-60, col. 15, lines 4-22, col. 17, lines 45-60 and col. 20, lines 56-67).

With respect to claim 2, Mander teaches changing a location of the item and updating the entry to refer to the changed location (updating the added document when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows);

With respect to claim 3, Mander teaches wherein the status of the item changes when the item is deleted, and updating the entry includes removing the entry from the list (fig. 18b, col. 31, lines 20-67 and col. 32, lines 1-18; updating the added document when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

- With respect to claim 7, Mander teaches deleting an item, wherein deleting includes removing the entry from the list and removing any other entry in other lists, where the other entry also represents an association with the item (col. 24, lines 20-45 and fig. 18b, col. 31, lines 20-67 and col. 32, lines 1-18; updating the added document when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

With respect to claim 8, Mander teaches applying a view to the list, wherein applying the view includes retrieving entries in the list having properties that match properties specified in the view and applying a display characteristic to the values of the matching properties (col. 3, lines 15-30 and figs. 8c-8d).

With respect to claim 10, Mander teaches wherein the list is a file system container, and the entry is a holding reference to an item, the holding reference reflecting a current status of the item (col. 32, lines 25-40).

With respect to claim 11, Mander teaches storage medium for storing items of data and a list entry template (fig. 1, storage media consisting of hard disk or other storage means for storing documents, , item 12);

a processing unit for operating a process to generate a list of selected items in response to a user input, wherein each entry of the list represents a reference to the item independent of the item's location in the storage medium, and wherein each entry includes a property value generated in accordance with the list entry template (user input via a pen to input request or command to operate a process to the pile of documents such creating a collection of documents: see figs 4(g-m), col. 12, lines 35-67; also see abstract and fig. 18s and col. 35, lines 5-13); and

a display unit for displaying a view of the items in the list, the view including a display of the property values of the entry in accordance with a display characteristic (fig. 1, display controller for providing images on a display screen, items 18 and 22, and viewing the pile of documents: figs 4's, col. 9, lines 48-67, col. 11, lines 35-50 and col. 12, lines 26-30 and lines 51-67).

With respect to claim 12, Mander teaches wherein the stored items of data are moved to a new location and the process to generate the list of items includes a process to update the entry to refer to the new location (creating a pile of collection of documents/items from a sample documents by using the internal representation of the documents as the internal representation of the new pile (abstract, fig. 18), in the pile of documents having a list of types of documents (see fig. 4e, col. 11, lines 35-40) and document's relationship based on the property of attribute values such as date, title or author's name, content, stamp, data type and keyword of the document: see figs 4e & 4i, items 190 & 130 respectively, col. 11, lines 33-53 and col. 20, lines 56-67; also see col. 7, lines 1-15; and updating the added document when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

With respect to claim 13, Mander teaches wherein the process to update the entry includes removing the entry from the list when the item is no longer stored on the storage medium (fig. 18b, col. 31, lines 20-67 and col. 32, lines 1-18; updating the added document when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

With respect to claim 15, Mander teaches wherein the process to generate the list includes a process to move the item to a new list including the process to copy the item to the new list plus a process to delete the entry from the original list (moving and copying document: col. 28, lines 50-55, col. 29, lines 25-35 and col. 30, lines 30-42; col. 24, lines 20-45 and fig. 18b, col. 31, lines 20-67 and col. 32, lines 1-18; updating the

added document when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

With respect to claim 16, Mander teaches wherein the processing unit is to further operate a process to delete an item from the storage medium that includes removing all entries that refer to the item (col. 24, lines 20-45 and fig. 18b, col. 31, lines 20-67 and col. 32, lines 1-18; updating the added document when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

With respect to claim 18, Mander teaches wherein the generated list is a file system container, and the entry is a holding reference to the item, the holding reference referring to a current location of the item (col. 32, lines 25-40).

With respect to claim 19, Mander teaches defining a list having an item type and a relationship type (in the pile of documents having a list of types of documents (see fig. 4e, col. 11, lines 35-40) and document's relationship based on the property of attribute values such as date, title or author's name and keyword in the document: see figs 4e & 4i, items 190 & 130 respectively, col. 11, lines 33-53; also see col. 7, lines 1-15);

adding an item to the list by generating an entry in the list in accordance with the relationship type, the entry representing an association between an item and the item type (figs. 6, 7, 8 and 17, the operation of adding a document/item to the pile based on the document's criteria or category or properties: col. 29, lines 15-20; also col. 14, lines 18-25. lines 53-60, col. 15, lines 4-22, col. 17, lines 45-60 and col. 20, lines 56-67); and



updating the entry whenever a status of the item changes (updating the added document when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

With respect to claim 20, Mander teaches wherein the computer-executable component updates the entry to refer to a current location of the item, regardless of an actual location of the item (updating the added document when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

With respect to claim 21, Mander teaches wherein the computer-executable component automatically removes the entry from the list when the item is deleted (col. 24, lines 20-45 and fig. 18b, col. 31, lines 20-67 and col. 32, lines 1-18).

With respect to claim 23, Mander teaches wherein the computer-executable component further moves the item to a new list, wherein moving includes deleting the entry from the original list and generating an entry in the new list and copying the value for any property that the new list's relationship type has in common with the original list's relationship type (moving and copying document: col. 28, lines 50-55, col. 29, lines 25-35 and col. 30, lines 30-42; col. 24, lines 20-45 and fig. 18b, col. 31, lines 20-67 and col. 32, lines 1-18; updating the added document when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

With respect to claim 24, Mander teaches wherein the computer-executable component further copies the item to a new list, wherein copying includes generating an entry in the new list and copying the value for any property that the new list's relationship type has in common with the original list's relationship type (moving and

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copying document: col. 28, lines 50-55, col. 29, lines 25-35 and col. 30, lines 30-42; col. 24, lines 20-45 and fig. 18b, col. 31, lines 20-67 and col. 32, lines 1-18; updating the added document when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

With respect to claim 25, Mander teaches wherein the computer-executable component further applies a view to the list, wherein applying the view includes retrieving entries in the list having properties that match properties specified in the view and applying a display characteristic to the values of the matching properties (fig. 1, display controller for providing images on a display screen, items 18 and 22, and viewing the pile of documents: figs 4's, col. 9, lines 48-67, col. 11, lines 35-50 and col. 12, lines 26-30 and lines 51-67).

With respect to claim 27, Mander teaches, wherein the list is stored in a file system container, and the entry is a holding reference to an item, the holding reference reflecting a current status of the item (col. 32, lines 25-40).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8. Claims 4-6, 9, 14, 17, 22 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,243,724 issued to Mander et al. (hereinafter Mander) in view of Pub. No.: US 2002/0169678 A1 of Chao et al. (hereinafter Chao).

With respect to claim 4, Mander teaches a method for managing data in a list as discussed in claim 1.

Mander teaches creating a pile of documents and having modifications and manipulating on the documents including displaying and for user to view the document.

A document or an item has its type and the type of relationships being based on the document's author name, title, date, stamp and data type from which the user enable to do a search on those documents based on the search criteria. Mander does not clearly teach the relationship type includes generating a value for the property.

However, Chao teaches a list of relationship types that can serve to define the hierarchy of the object having several properties value depending on the context of document 9sections 0160, 0162 and 0170).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Mander with the teachings of Chao, wherein the pile of documents for browsing or moving or adding item to the pile in the system provided therein (Mander's figs. 4's, 5's and 6-8), would incorporate the use of generating a value property of an item in accordance with the relationship type, in the same conventional manner as described by Chao (sections 0160 and 0162). The motivation being to enable a user with alternative ways to access and manage the list of item or documents that are displayed on the display screen with operations such as viewing, deleting, adding, copying, removing and updating.

With respect to claim 5, Mander teaches a method for managing data in a list as discussed in claim 1.

Mander teaches creating a pile of documents and having modifications and manipulating on the documents including displaying and for user to view the document. A document or an item has its type and the type of relationships being based on the document's author name, title, date, stamp and data type from which the user enable to

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do a search on those documents based on the search criteria. Mander does not clearly teach the new list's relationship type has in common with the original list relationship type.

However, Chao teaches for each top-level relationship type, there is a list of additional relationship types that can be nested in common with original list (section 0161).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Mander with the teachings of Chao, wherein the pile of documents for browsing or moving or adding item to the pile in the system provided therein (Mander's figs. 4's, 5's and 6-8), would incorporate the use of generating a value property of an item in accordance with the relationship type, in the same conventional manner as described by Chao (sections 0160 and 0162). The motivation being to enable a user with alternative ways to access and manage the list of item or documents that are displayed on the display screen with operations such as viewing, deleting, adding, copying, removing and updating.

With respect to claim 6, Mander teaches a method for managing data in a list as discussed in claim 1.

Mander teaches creating a pile of documents and having modifications and manipulating on the documents including displaying and for user to view the document. A document or an item has its type and the type of relationships being based on the document's author name, title, date, stamp and data type from which the user enable to do a search on those documents based on the search criteria. Mander does not clearly

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teach the new list's relationship type has in common with the original list relationship type.

However, Chao teaches for each top-level relationship type, there is a list of additional relationship types that can be nested in common with original list (section 0161).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Mander with the teachings of Chao, wherein the pile of documents for browsing or moving or adding item to the pile in the system provided therein (Mander's figs. 4's, 5's and 6-8), would incorporate the use of generating a value property of an item in accordance with the relationship type, in the same conventional manner as described by Chao (sections 0160 and 0162). The motivation being to enable a user with alternative ways to access and manage the list of item or documents that are displayed on the display screen with operations such as viewing, deleting, adding, copying, removing and updating.

With respect to claim 9, Mander teaches a method for managing data in a list as discussed in claim 1.

Mander teaches creating a pile of documents and having modifications and manipulating on the documents including displaying and for user to view the document. A document or an item has its type and the type of relationships being based on the document's author name, title, date, stamp and data type from which the user enable to do a search on those documents based on the search criteria. Mander does not clearly teach wherein the list is a file in XML format.

However, Chao teaches the request types are defined in XML file or XML format (sections 0168, 0170 and 0174).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Mander with the teachings of Chao, wherein the pile of documents for browsing or moving or adding item to the pile in the system provided therein (Mander's figs. 4's, 5's and 6-8), would incorporate the use of generating a value property of an item in accordance with the relationship type, in the same conventional manner as described by Chao (sections 0160 and 0162). The motivation being to enable a user with alternative ways to access and manage the list of item or documents that are displayed on the display screen with operations such as viewing, deleting, adding, copying, removing and updating.

With respect to claim 14, Mander teaches a system for managing data as discussed in claim 11.

Mander teaches creating a pile of documents and having modifications and manipulating on the documents including displaying and for user to view the document. A document or an item has its type and the type of relationships being based on the document's author name, title, date, stamp and data type from which the user enable to do a search on those documents based on the search criteria. Mander does not clearly teach the new list and copying the property value from the original entry to the new entry in accordance with the new list's entry template.

However, Chao teaches property value from the original entry (section 0333).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Mander with the teachings of Chao, wherein the pile of documents for browsing or moving or adding item to the pile in the system provided therein (Mander's figs. 4's, 5's and 6-8), would incorporate the use of generating a value property of an item in accordance with the relationship type, in the same conventional manner as described by Chao (sections 0160 and 0162). The motivation being to enable a user with alternative ways to access and manage the list of item or documents that are displayed on the display screen with operations such as viewing, deleting, adding, copying, removing and updating.

With respect to claim 17, Mander teaches a system for managing data as discussed in claim 11.

Mander teaches creating a pile of documents and having modifications and manipulating on the documents including displaying and for user to view the document. A document or an item has its type and the type of relationships being based on the document's author name, title, date, stamp and data type from which the user enable to do a search on those documents based on the search criteria. Mander does not clearly teach wherein the list is a file in XML format.

However, Chao teaches the request types are defined in XML file or XML format (sections 0168, 0170 and 0174).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Mander with the teachings of Chao, wherein the pile of documents for browsing or moving or adding item to the pile



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in the system provided therein (Mander's figs. 4's, 5's and 6-8), would incorporate the use of generating a value property of an item in accordance with the relationship type, in the same conventional manner as described by Chao (sections 0160 and 0162). The motivation being to enable a user with alternative ways to access and manage the list of item or documents that are displayed on the display screen with operations such as viewing, deleting, adding, copying, removing and updating.

With respect to claim 22, Mander teaches a computer-accessible medium as discussed in claim 19.

Mander teaches creating a pile of documents and having modifications and manipulating on the documents including displaying and for user to view the document. A document or an item has its type and the type of relationships being based on the document's author name, title, date, stamp and data type from which the user enable to do a search on those documents based on the search criteria. Mander does not clearly teach the relationship type includes generating a value for the property.

However, Chao teaches a list of relationship types that can serve to define the hierarchy of the object having several properties value depending on the context of document 9sections 0160, 0162 and 0170).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Mander with the teachings of Chao, wherein the pile of documents for browsing or moving or adding item to the pile in the system provided therein (Mander's figs. 4's, 5's and 6-8), would incorporate the use of generating a value property of an item in accordance with the relationship type, in

the same conventional manner as described by Chao (sections 0160 and 0162). The motivation being to enable a user with alternative ways to access and manage the list of item or documents that are displayed on the display screen with operations such as viewing, deleting, adding, copying, removing and updating.

With respect to claim 26, Mander teaches a computer-accessible medium as discussed in claim 19.

Mander teaches creating a pile of documents and having modifications and manipulating on the documents including displaying and for user to view the document. A document or an item has its type and the type of relationships being based on the document's author name, title, date, stamp and data type from which the user enable to do a search on those documents based on the search criteria. Mander does not clearly teach wherein the list is a file in XML format.

However, Chao teaches the request types are defined in XML file or XML format (sections 0168, 0170 and 0174).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Mander with the teachings of Chao, wherein the pile of documents for browsing or moving or adding item to the pile in the system provided therein (Mander's figs. 4's, 5's and 6-8), would incorporate the use of generating a value property of an item in accordance with the relationship type, in the same conventional manner as described by Chao (sections 0160 and 0162). The motivation being to enable a user with alternative ways to access and manage the list of

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item or documents that are displayed on the display screen with operations such as viewing, deleting, adding, copying, removing and updating.

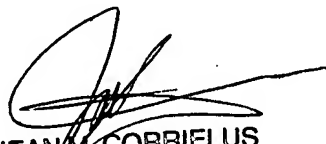
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### Contact Information

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anh Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-4039 or via E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV or fax to **(571) 273-4039**. The examiner can normally be reached on TUESDAY – THURSDAY from 8:30 AM – 3:30 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene, can be reached on (571) 272-4107 or **Primary Examiner Jean Corrielus (571) 272-4032**.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). Any response to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, or faxed to: Central Fax Center **(571) 273-8300**

ANH LY   
JUL. 11<sup>th</sup>, 2005

  
JEAN M. CORRIELUS  
PRIMARY EXAMINER